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CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1990-1991

Programme budget implications of draft resolutions recommended to the General Assembly for adoption by the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, in its report contained in document A/CONF.144/28

Statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held at Havana from 27 August to 7 September 1990, has recommended to the General Assembly for adoption 13 resolutions as contained in part A, chapter I, of its report (A/CONF.144/28).

2. The present statement deals with the programme budget implications of those 13 draft resolutions as they relate to the biennium 1990-1991.

3. With regard to implications of those resolutions as they relate to future bienniums, they will be dealt with in the context of the proposed programme budgets for the 1992-1993 biennium and beyond.

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II. SUMMARY OF PROPOSED MODIFICATIONS IN THE APPROVED PROGRAMME OF WORK FOR THE BIENNIUM 1990-1991 AND ESTIMATED ADDITIONAL 1990-1991 REQUIREMENTS

4. The activities arising from the draft resolutions under consideration and related requirements at full cost have been analysed against the programme of work and related resources as approved under section 8 of the 1990-1991 programme budget. 1/ The resulting additional 1990-1991 activities and related additional requirements are presented by individual resolutions in annexes I to X to the present statement.

5. The additional 1991 activities are presented in terms of additional outputs and other activities under section 8 of the 1990-1991 programme budget. They are summarized below, as follows:

Description of activities	Notes
Section 8. Activities on global social development issues	
Subprogramme 9. Crime prevention policy in the context of development	
Programme element 9.2	
New outputs:	
(iii) Provision of data to Member States on preventive measures of criminality (1991)	See also annex I
(iv) Provision of data to Member States on comprehensive measures for education on prevention of victimization and protection of and assistance and compensation to victims of crime (1991)	See also annex I
(v) Provision of data to Member States on extradition legislation (1991)	See also annex VII
(vi) Provision of data to Member States on legislation on mutual assistance in criminal matters (1991)	See also annex VIII
(vii) Provision of data to Member States on legislation on transfer of proceedings in criminal matters (1991)	See also annex IX
(viii) Provision of data to Member States on legislation on transfer of supervision of offenders conditionally sentenced or conditionally released (1991)	See also annex X

Description of activities	Notes
Preparation of a programme to deal with the problem of the instrumental use of children in criminal activities (1991)	See also annex VI
Subprogramme 10. Analysis of trends in crime and assessment of crime prevention strategies	
Programme element 10.1	
New outputs:	
(iii) Substantive servicing of meetings of the intergovernmental working group on the need for the creation of an effective international crime prevention and justice programme and assistance in preparation of its report (first quarter, 1991)	See also annex II
(iv) Report to the ministerial meeting on the implications of the programme to be proposed by the intergovernmental working group (third quarter, 1991)	See also annex II
(v) Substantive servicing of the ministerial meeting on the future crime prevention and criminal justice programme (third quarter, 1991)	See also annex II
Subprogramme 11. Guidelines and standards in crime prevention and criminal justice	
Programme element 11.1	
New output:	
(iv) Commentary to the Tokyo Rules for review by the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control at its twelfth session (fourth quarter, 1991)	See also annex IV
Programme element 11.3	
Preparation of commentaries to the Beijing Rules, Riyadh Guidelines and the United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of Their Liberty for use by Member States (fourth quarter, 1991)	See also annex V

Description of activities	Notes
Subprogramme 12. Substantive support of technical co-operation activities	
Programme element 12.1	
Preparation of a programme for the systemization and computerization of criminal justice (1991)	See also annex III

6. The additional 1990-1991 requirements resulting from the additional activities referred to in paragraph 5 above are summarized below:

Draft resolution number	Title of draft resolution	Additional 1990-1991 requirements under the regular budget				Notes
		Staff requirements	General temporary assistance $	Consultancy $	Conference servicing requirements $	
1.	International co-operation for crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of development	-	18 500	-	-	General temporary assistance: 3 work-months at P-3 level (see annex I)
2.	Review of the functioning and programme of work of the United Nations in crime prevention and criminal justice	-	160 900	-	387 500	General temporary assistance: 12 work-months at P-4, 6 work-months at P-3 and 12 work-months at General Service levels (see annex II)
3.	Computerization of criminal justice	-	-	-	-	Would be financed from extrabudgetary resources (see annex III)
4.	United Nations Standard Minimal Rules for Non-custodial Measures (The Tokyo Rules)	-	-	5 000	-	Consultancy services (see annex IV)
5.	Basic principles for the treatment of prisoners	-	-	-	-	No additional costs involved
6.	United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (The Riyadh Guidelines)	-	-	5 000	-	Consultancy services (see annex V)
7.	United Nations Rules for Protection of Juveniles Deprived of Their Liberty	-	-	-	-	No additional costs involved
8.	Domestic violence	-	-	-	-	No additional costs involved for the current biennium
9.	Instrumental use of children in criminal activities	-	-	5 000	-	Consultancy services (see annex VI)

Draft resolution number	Title of draft resolution	Additional 1990-1991 requirements under the regular budget				Notes
		Staff requirements	General temporary assistance $	Consultancy $	Conference servicing requirements $	
10.	Model treaty on extradition	3 work-months at P-3 level	-	-	-	See annex VII
11.	Model treaty on mutual assistance in criminal matters	3 work-months at P-3 level	-	-	-	See annex VIII
12.	Model treaty on the transfer of proceedings in criminal matters	3 work-months at P-3 level	-	-	-	See annex IX
13.	Model treaty on the transfer of supervision of offenders conditionally sentenced or conditionally released	3 work-months at P-3 level	-	-	-	See annex X
	Total	12 work-months at P-3 level	179 400	15 000	387 500	

7. It is estimated that the additional staff requirements (12 work-months at the P-3 level), as reported in paragraph 6 above, would represent a full-time new post at the P-3 level to be established effective 1 January 1991 within the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat in order to meet the additional requirements arising from draft resolutions 10 to 13. The post in question would also assume responsibilities for the development and maintenance of relevant data and for providing information to Member States upon request in the context of the additional activities resulting from draft resolution 1. In addition, and aside from the specific requests contained in the draft resolutions, the adoption by the Eighth Congress of numerous instruments, model treaties and guidelines will result in an overall increase in the work-load of the Centre. This would require the establishment, effective 1 January 1991, of a P-5 post and a General Service post to handle the additional work-load and to be responsible for co-ordinating the collection and analysis of information from Member States and supervising the establishment and maintenance of an international computerized data base on different aspects of crime prevention, national legislation and practices. The additional 1991 costs under salary and common staff costs for the above three posts would amount to $114,900. Furthermore, an amount of $27,400 would be required under section 31 (Staff assessment) 2/ to be offset by an equal amount of income under income section 1 (Income from staff assessment). 2/

III. PROPOSALS FOR ACCOMMODATION OF THE ADDITIONAL 1990-1991 ACTIVITIES AND RELATED ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

8. Should the General Assembly adopt draft resolutions 1 to 13 as recommended by the Eighth Congress in its report, the approved programme of work under section 8 of the 1990-1991 programme budget would be increased by the additional outputs as proposed in paragraph 5 above.

9. As regards the additional 1991 resources required for implementation of the draft resolutions, as estimated in paragraphs 6 and 7 above, those other than conference-servicing costs would amount to $309,300. Moreover, an amount of $27,400 would be required under section 31 (Staff assessment) to be offset by an equal amount of income under income section 1 (Income from staff assessment).

10. It will be recalled in connection with these additional requirements that, under the procedure established by the General Assembly in its resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986 and in effect starting with the biennium 1990-1991, a contingency fund is established for each biennium to accommodate additional expenditures derived from legislative mandates not provided for in the programme budget. Under the same procedure, if additional expenditures are proposed that exceed the resources available from the contingency fund, those activities can be implemented only through redeployment of resources from low-priority areas or modifications of approved activities. Otherwise, such additional activities will have to be deferred until a later biennium. A consolidated statement of all programme budget implications and revised estimates will be submitted to the General Assembly towards the end of its forty-fifth session.

11. In the event that it would not be possible to accommodate the new activities called for in the above resolutions from the contingency fund, the scope of activities programmed under section 8 of the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991, except those of high priority, would have to be modified and some activities deferred in order to offset the additional requirements ($309,300).

12. The estimates of conference-servicing requirements, referred to in paragraph 6 above and annex II, were calculated on a full-cost basis. Those cost estimates are based on the assumption that no part of the conference-servicing requirements would be met from within the permanent conference-servicing capacity under section 29 (Conference and library services) of the programme budget 2/ and that additional resources would be required for temporary assistance for meetings. The extent to which the Organization's permanent capacity would need to be supplemented by temporary assistance resources can be determined only in the light of the calendar of conferences for 1990-1991. However, as indicated in paragraph 29.5 of the proposed programme budget, 2/ the 1990-1991 level of resources for temporary assistance for activities was estimated on the basis of previous experience to accommodate not only activities that were programmed but also additional activities. In other words, provision was made in the programme budget not only for activities known at the time of budget preparation but also for activities that would be authorized subsequently, provided that the number and distribution of activities and conferences in the biennium 1990-1991 was consistent with the pattern of activities in past years. On that basis, it is estimated that no additional cost would be incurred under section 29 of the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 as a result of the adoption of the draft resolutions under consideration.

13. In conclusion, subject to guidelines for operation and use of the contingency fund, an additional appropriation in the amount of $309,300 would be required under section 8 of the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991. Moreover, an amount of $27,400 would be required under section 31 (Staff assessment), to be offset by an equal amount of income under income section 1 (Income from staff assessment).

Notes

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/44/6/Rev.1), vol. I.

2/ Ibid., vol. II.

Annex I

PROGRAMME BUDGET IMPLICATIONS OF DRAFT RESOLUTION 1 ENTITLED "INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION FOR CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN THE CONTEXT OF DEVELOPMENT

1. The operative paragraph of the draft resolution reads as follows:

"The General Assembly,

...

"Adopts the recommendations on international co-operation for crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of development, as contained in the annex to the present resolution."

2. The above-mentioned annex, in particular its paragraphs 8, 9, 12, 13, 22, 24 and 27, contains recommendations for strengthening co-ordination by the Secretariat of United Nations activities in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice. In particular, the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat would, inter alia, need to undertake an inventory of preventive measures related to such types of criminality as burglary, violent theft and street crime on the basis of an in-depth assessment and evaluation of those measures in various cultural, social, economic and political contexts, for use by Member States. The Centre would also need to prepare a guide containing an inventory of comprehensive measures for education on the prevention of victimization and on the protection of, and assistance and compensation to, victims, for use by Member States. It is further proposed in the annex that the Secretariat extend special assistance to developing countries for the elaboration of collaborative prevention and control strategies, and for technical and scientific co-operation.

3. The activities proposed in the annex to draft resolution 1 are covered under chapter 21 (Social development and humanitarian affairs) of the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989 (extended to 1991), as revised. a/ It is further estimated that the above activities relate to subprogramme 9 (Crime prevention policy in the context of development) of section 8 of the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991. b/ They are not programmed in the current programme budget and thus represent a new activity.

4. The activities referred to in paragraph 2 above would require completion in 1991 and subsequent updating of the two inventories. It is estimated that for 1991 the activities would involve research and analysis and would require general temporary assistance funds at the P-3 level for a period of up to three months. The related costs would amount to $18,500. After the inventories are completed, the related data base on legislation would be established for furnishing Member States with the information upon request in the current and future bienniums.

5. Should the General Assembly adopt draft resolution 1, the approved programme of work under section 8 for the biennium 1990-1991 would require the following modification:

/...

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Subprogramme 9. Crime prevention policy in the context of development

Programme element 9.2. Crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of development

New outputs:

(iii) Provision of data to Member States on preventive measures of criminality (1991);

(iv) Provision of data to Member States on comprehensive measures for education on prevention of victimization and protection of and assistance and compensation to victims of crime (1991).

6. As regards the costs referred to in paragraph 4 above ($18,500), it is estimated that it is not possible to absorb those costs in full or in part from within resources programmed under subprogramme 9 of section 8 of the 1990-1991 programme budget. Those costs would thus represent additional requirements for the current biennium. The related requirements for future bienniums would be dealt with in the context of the proposed programme budgets for those bienniums.

Notes

a/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/37/6 and Corr.1); ibid., Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/43/6); and ibid., Supplement No. 16 (A/43/16).

b/ Ibid., Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/44/6/Rev.1), vol. I.

Annex II

PROGRAMME BUDGET IMPLICATIONS OF DRAFT RESOLUTION 2 ENTITLED "REVIEW OF THE FUNCTIONING AND PROGRAMME OF WORK OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE"

1. Operative paragraphs 1 to 3 of the draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

...

"1. Decides to establish an intergovernmental working group, which, on the basis of the report of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control entitled 'The need for the creation of an effective international crime and justice programme', would produce a report elaborating proposals for an effective crime prevention and criminal justice programme and suggesting how that programme could most appropriately be implemented, and, accordingly, requests the President of the General Assembly, in consultation with the chairmen of the regional groups, to appoint no more than thirty Member States on the basis of the principle of equitable geographical distribution to constitute the membership of the working group;

"2. Invites Member States, in consultation with the Secretary-General and the Chairman of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, to convene an early ministerial meeting:

"(a) To consider the report of the intergovernmental working group in order to decide what the future crime prevention and criminal justice programme should be;

"(b) To consider, in this context, the possible need for a convention or other international instrument to develop the content, structure and dynamics of that programme, including mechanisms for setting priorities, securing the implementation of the programme and monitoring the results achieved;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General, in preparation for the ministerial meeting, to assess the possible implications of the programme proposed by the intergovernmental working group for the resources and organization of the Secretariat and to report thereon to the ministerial meeting and to the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control;"

2. The activities proposed in the draft resolution are covered under chapter 21 (Social development and humanitarian affairs), programme 1, subprogramme 9 (Crime prevention policy in the context of development) of the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989 (extended to 1991), as revised. a/ It is further estimated that the above activities relate to those approved under subprogramme 10 (Analyses of trends in crime and assessment of crime prevention strategies) of section 8 of the 1990-1991 programme budget. b/ The proposed activities are not programmed in the current programme budget and thus are new activities under section 8.

3. The activities referred to in paragraph 1 of the draft resolution would comprise a session of an intergovernmental working group to be held at Vienna in March 1991 for five working days. The group would hold up to 10 meetings during that time. Conference servicing for the group would be provided in all languages. The group would approve its report and submit it to the ministerial meeting, which would consider the recommendations of the group on the future programme on crime prevention and criminal justice. The ministerial meeting would take place in September 1991 and would last for three days. There would be two plenary meetings and two working group meetings per day during the ministerial meeting. The meetings would be serviced in all languages. In the context of the preparation of the ministerial meeting, the report on implications of the programme to be proposed by the intergovernmental working group, as called for in operative paragraph 3, would be prepared by the Secretariat.

4. It is estimated that preparation and servicing of the session of the intergovernmental working group and the ministerial meeting, as well as preparation of the subject report, would require temporary assistance resources in 1991 of 12 work-months at the P-4 level, 6 work-months at the P-3 level and 12 work-months of secretarial support.

5. It is estimated that the costs of the requirements referred to in paragraph 4 above would amount to $160,900 under general temporary assistance.

6. The conference-servicing requirements in relation to activities of the intergovernmental working group and the ministerial meeting were estimated on the assumption that both meetings would take place at Vienna. On that assumption, the conference-servicing costs would amount to $387,500 at full cost broken down by type of activity and type of services as follows:

	Intergovernmental working group $	Ministerial meeting $
(a) Pre-session documentation (24 pages: A, C, E, F, R, S)	33 100	33 100
(b) Meeting servicing (A, C, E, F, R, S)	66 800	80 100
(c) In-session documentation (32 pages: A, C, E, F, R, S)	43 100	43 100
(d) Post-session documentation (32 pages: A, C, E, F, R, S)	44 100	44 100
Total	187 100	200 400

7. Should the General Assembly adopt draft resolution 2, the approved programme of work under section 8 would require the following modifications:

Subprogramme 10. Analyses of trends in crime and assessment of crime prevention strategies

Programme element 10.1. United Nations surveys of trends in crime, operations of criminal justice systems and crime prevention strategies

New outputs:

(iii) Substantive servicing of meetings of the intergovernmental working group on the need for the creation of an effective international crime prevention and justice programme and assistance in preparation of its report (first quarter, 1991);

(iv) Report to the ministerial meeting on the implications of the programme to be proposed by the intergovernmental working group (third quarter, 1991);

(v) Substantive servicing of the ministerial meeting on the future crime prevention and criminal justice programme (third quarter, 1991).

8. It has been estimated that the requirements referred to in paragraph 5 above ($160,900) cannot be absorbed from existing resources and would represent additional requirements under section 8 of the 1990-1991 programme budget.

9. The treatment of the estimates of conference-servicing requirements ($387,500) is explained in paragraph 6 above.

Notes

a/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/37/6 and Corr.1); ibid., Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/43/6); and ibid., Supplement No. 16 (A/43/16).

b/ Ibid., Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/44/6/Rev.1), vol. I.

Annex III

PROGRAMME BUDGET IMPLICATIONS OF DRAFT RESOLUTION 3 ENTITLED "COMPUTERIZATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE"

1. Operative paragraphs 1 to 4 of the draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

...

"1. Calls upon the Secretary-General, to the extent that the activities referred to in the present resolution cannot be undertaken within existing resources and with available expertise, to prepare proposals for submission to potential donors in the governmental, intergovernmental and private sectors, in possible consortium, to provide such funding and expertise; such proposals should include pilot projects to demonstrate the value and viability of such activities, and serve as a basis for ensuring long-term resource support from diverse sources;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the network of regional and interregional institutes, to strengthen the Global Crime and Criminal Justice Information Network by:

"(a) Developing and distributing appropriate publications, reports and newsletters;

"(b) Developing a directory of innovative programmes for the computerization of the administration of criminal justice;

"(c) Organizing regional and interregional meetings, seminars and workshops on a continuing basis;

"(d) Maintaining an up-to-date roster of individuals and organizations to form the basis of an international technical co-operation infrastructure;

"(e) Enhancing communication between Member States by utilizing an electronic information network;

"(f) Facilitating the exchange of criminal justice computer applications;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the network of regional and interregional institutes, to establish a technical co-operation programme for the systematization and computerization of criminal justice in order to offer training, assess needs, formulate and execute specific projects, and to report on the results achieved to the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders;

"4. Further requests the Secretary-General to establish an international group of experts, which would be supported by the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development, would report regularly to the Secretary-General, and would have interregional representation and responsibility for:

"(a) Reviewing and assessing national experiences in the computerization of criminal justice;

"(b) Overseeing the establishment of the technical co-operation programme;

"(c) Monitoring the activities of the technical co-operation programme;

"(d) Informing Member States of the potential availability of funds and services from various donors in the governmental, intergovernmental and private sectors;

"(e) Informing such donors of the needs of Member States for assistance;

"(f) Consulting with relevant experts in the private sector i the field of criminal justice;"

2. The activities referred to in the draft resolution are covered under chapter 21 (Social development and humanitarian affairs), of the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989 (extended to 1991), as revised, a/ and would fall under section 8 (Activities on global social development issues) of the 1990-1991 programme budget. b/ They have not been programmed for the current biennium and thus represent new activities.

3. The activities referred to in paragraphs 1 to 4 of the draft resolution are essentially operational and as such should be funded from extrabudgetary resources. It is not possible at the present stage, however, to make a precise estimation of the related operational requirements. During 1991, the elaboration of the programme, including detailed cost estimates and activities based on a clearly elaborated set of priorities, will be prepared and submitted for review to the international group of experts referred to in operative paragraph 4 of the draft resolution. Those resources would be sought through the preparation during 1991 of proposals for submission to potential donors, including resources for the international group of experts, the first meeting of which is expected to take place in 1992. It is estimated that preparation of the programme would require six work-months of consultancy services (including travel) amounting to $35,000 and funds for the purchase and activating of electronic data processing equipment in the amount of $19,000. Those requirements would be financed from extrabudgetary resources, while overall co-ordination and direction of the programme would be provided by existing staff.

4. As regards to modification of the approved activities resulting from the draft resolution, it is estimated that the following new activities should be added to the approved programme of work under the current programme budget:

Subprogramme 12. Substantive support of technical co-operation activities

Programme element 12.1. Substantive support for technical co-operation projects

Preparation of a programme for the systemization and computerization of criminal justice (1991).

Notes

a/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/37/6 and Corr.1); ibid., Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/43/6); and ibid., Supplement No. 16 (A/43/16).

b/ Ibid., Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/44/6/Rev.1), vol. I.

Annex IV

PROGRAMME BUDGET IMPLICATIONS OF DRAFT RESOLUTION 4 ENTITLED "UNITED NATIONS STANDARD MINIMUM RULES FOR NON-CUSTODIAL MEASURES (THE TOKYO RULES)"

1. Operative paragraphs 8 and 11 of the draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

...

"8. Requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to prepare a commentary to the Tokyo Rules, which is to be submitted to the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control at its twelfth session for approval and further dissemination, paying special attention to the legal safeguards, the implementation of the Rules and the development of similar guidelines at the regional level;

...

"11. Requests the Secretary-General to take steps, as appropriate, to ensure the widest possible dissemination of the Tokyo Rules, including their transmission to Governments, interested intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other parties concerned;"

2. The activities referred to above are covered under chapter 21 (Social development and humanitarian affairs), programme 1, subprogramme 11 (Guidelines and standards in crime prevention and criminal justice) of the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989 (extended to 1991), as revised. a/ They would fall under section 8 (Activities on global social development issues), subprogramme 11 (Guidelines and standards in crime prevention and criminal justice), programme element 11.1 (Treatment of offenders) of the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991. b/ The activities in question are not programmed, however, in the current programme budget and thus represent new activities under section 8.

3. The preparation of the commentary referred to in operative paragraph 8 of the draft resolution would require consultancy services amounting to $5,000. The dissemination of the Tokyo Rules, requested in operative paragraph 11 of the draft resolution, would be accommodated from within the overall resources programmed under section 8 of the 1990-1991 programme budget. The implementation of these Rules, requested in operative paragraph 8 of the draft resolution, would require related monitoring on the part of the United Nations during the 1992-1993 biennium.

4. Should the General Assembly adopt draft resolution 4, the approved programme of work under section 8 would require the following modification:

Subprogramme 11. Guidelines and standards in crime prevention and criminal justice

Programme element 11.1. Treatment of offenders

New output:

(iv) Commentary to the Tokyo Rules for review by the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control at its twelfth session (fourth quarter, 1991).

5. The costs of consultancy services referred to in paragraph 3 above ($5,000), could not be accommodated from within the existing resources under section 8 of the 1990-1991 programme budget and would thus represent a new requirement for the biennium 1990-1991 under that section. The resources required for the monitoring of the implementation of the Rules would be dealt with in the context of the 1992-1993 proposed programme budget under section 8.

Notes

a/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/37/6 and Corr.1); ibid., Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/43/6); and ibid., Supplement No. 16 (A/43/16).

b/ Ibid., Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/44/6/Rev.1), vol. I.

Annex V

PROGRAMME BUDGET IMPLICATIONS OF DRAFT RESOLUTION 6 ENTITLED "UNITED NATIONS GUIDELINES FOR THE PREVENTION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY (THE RIYADH GUIDELINES)"

1. Operative paragraphs 5 to 8 of the draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

...

"5. Requests the Secretary-General and invites Member States to ensure the widest possible dissemination of the text of the Guidelines in all of the official languages of the United Nations;

"6. Further requests the Secretary-General and invites all relevant United Nations offices and interested institutions, in particular, the United Nations Children's Fund, as well as individual experts, to make a concerted effort to promote the application of the Guidelines;

"7. Also requests the Secretary-General to intensify research on particular situations of social risk and on the exploitation of children, including the use of children as instruments of criminality, with a view to developing comprehensive countermeasures and to report to the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders thereon;

"8. Requests the Secretary-General to issue a composite manual on juvenile justice standards, containing the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (the Beijing Rules), the United Nations Guidelines on the Prevention of Delinquency (the Riyadh Guidelines), and the United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of Their Liberty, and a set of full commentaries on their provisions;"

2. The activities proposed in the draft resolution are covered under chapter 21 (Social development and humanitarian affairs), programme 1, subprogramme 11 (Guidelines and standards in crime prevention and criminal justice) of the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989 (extended to 1991), as revised, a/ and would fall under section 8 (Activities on global social development issues), subprogramme 11 (Guidelines and standards in crime prevention and criminal justice), programme element 11.3 (Juvenile justice) of the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991. b/

3. The dissemination of the text of the Guidelines, requested in operative paragraph 5 of the draft resolution would be implemented from within the overall resources programmed under section 8 of the 1990-1991 programme budget.

4. As regards the issuance of the composite manual, it is estimated that it would require the preparation of a full set of commentaries on the juvenile justice standards during 1991 as requested in operative paragraph 8 of the draft resolution. For that purpose, consultancy services would be required in 1991 at a cost of $5,000. That activity would be continued through 1992 and the subject manual would be issued in 1993 for dissemination to Member States.

5. Should the General Assembly adopt draft resolution 4, the approved programme of work under section 8 would require the following modification:

Subprogramme 11. Guidelines and standards in crime prevention and criminal justice

Programme element 11.3. Juvenile justice

Preparation of commentaries to the Beijing Rules, the Riyadh Guidelines and the United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty for use by Member States (fourth quarter, 1991).

6. The costs of consultancy services referred to in paragraph 4 ($5,000) above cannot be accommodated from within the existing resources under section 8 of the 1990-1991 programme budget and would thus constitute a new requirement for the current biennium under that section. The related requirements for the biennium 1992-1993 would be dealt with in the context of the proposed programme budget for that biennium under section 8.

Notes

a/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/37/6 and Corr.1); ibid., Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/43/6); and ibid., Supplement No. 16 (A/43/16).

b/ Ibid., Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/44/6/Rev.1), vol. I.

Annex VI

PROGRAMME BUDGET IMPLICATIONS OF DRAFT RESOLUTION 9 ENTITLED "INSTRUMENTAL USE OF CHILDREN IN CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES"

1. Operative paragraphs 1 and 2 of the draft resolution read as follows:

The General Assembly,

...

"1. Requests Member States and the Secretary-General to take measures with a view to formulating programmes to deal with the problem of the instrumental use of children in criminal activities and to take effective action, including the following:

"(a) To undertake research and a systematic analysis of the phenomenon;

"(b) To develop training and awareness-raising activities in order to make law enforcement and other justice personnel, as well as policy makers, sensitive to those situations of social risk which cause children to be manipulated by adults in order to cause them to engage in crime;

"(c) To take measures in combating criminality with a view to ensuring that appropriate sanctions be applied to adults who are the instigators and authors of crimes, rather than on the children involved who themselves are victims of criminality by virtue of their being exposed to crime;

"(d) To develop comprehensive policies, programmes and effective preventive and remedial measures, in order to eliminate the involvement and exploitation of children by adults in criminal activities;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to study the situation in different countries and to report on the implementation of the present resolution to the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders;"

2. The activities proposed in the draft resolution are covered under chapter 21 (Social development and humanitarian affairs), programme 1, subprogramme 9 (Crime prevention policy in the context of development) of the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989 (extended to 1991), as revised, a/ and fall under section 8 (Activities on global social development issues), subprogramme 9 (Crime prevention policy in the context of development), programme element 9.2 (Crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of development) of the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991. b/

3. These activities would include the formulation of a programme dealing with problems highlighted in the draft resolution and the issuance of the related

report, and would require, in 1991, consultancy services at a cost of $5,000. The programme, as elaborated, would be undertaken during the biennium 1992-1993 and beyond.

4. Should the General Assembly adopt draft resolution 9, the approved programme of work under section 8 would require the following modification:

Subprogramme 9. Crime prevention policy in the context of development

Programme element 9.2. Crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of development

Preparation of a programme to deal with the problem of the instrumental use of children in criminal activities (1991).

5. The costs of consultancy services referred to in paragraph 3 above ($5,000), cannot be accommodated from within the existing resources under section 8 of the 1990-1991 programme budget and would thus constitute additional requirements for the current biennium under that section. The resources required for implementation of the draft resolution during future bienniums would be dealt with in the context of the proposed programme budgets for those bienniums.

Notes

a/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/37/6 and Corr.1); ibid., Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/43/6); and ibid., Supplement No. 16 (A/43/16).

b/ Ibid., Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/44/6/Rev.1), vol. I.

Annex VII

PROGRAMME BUDGET IMPLICATIONS OF DRAFT RESOLUTION 10 ENTITLED "MODEL TREATY ON EXTRADITION"

1. Operative paragraphs 1 and 8 of the draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

...

"1. "Adopts the Model Treaty on Extradition contained in the annex to the present resolution as a useful framework that could be of assistance to States interested in negotiating and concluding bilateral agreements aimed at improving co-operation in matters of crime prevention and criminal justice;

...

"8. Invites Member States, on request, to make available to the Secretary-General the provisions of their extradition legislation enabling these to be made available to such Member States desiring to enact or further develop legislation in this field."

2. The activities proposed in the draft resolution are covered under chapter 21 (Social development and humanitarian affairs), programme 1, subprogramme 9 (Crime prevention policy in the context of development) of the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989 (extended to 1991), as revised. a/ They would fall under section 8 (Activities on global social development issues), subprogramme 9 (Crime prevention policy in the context of development), programme element 9.2 (Crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of development) of the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991. b/ However, those activities are not programmed in the current programme budget and thus represent new activities under section 8.

3. The above activities would require the soliciting of information from Member States, the establishment of a data base, the collection and storage of information, as well as the operation and maintenance of the information system for furnishing Member States with the information upon request. This would require the support of three work-months at the P-3 level, annually, beginning in 1991.

4. Should the General Assembly adopt draft resolution 10, the approved programme of work under section 8 would require the following modification:

Subprogramme 9. Crime prevention policy in the context of development

Programme element 9.2. Crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of development

New output:

(v) Provision of data to Member States on extradition legislation (1991).

5. The costs associated with staff requirements at the P-3 level for a three-month period in 1991 would amount to $9,300 for salary and common staff costs. It is estimated that those costs cannot be absorbed and thus represent new requirements under section 8 for the current biennium. The requirements for related services during the biennium 1992-1993 would be dealt with in the context of the proposed programme budget for that biennium.

Notes

a/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/37/6 and Corr.1); ibid., Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/43/6); and ibid., Supplement No. 16 (A/43/16).

b/ Ibid., Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/44/6/Rev.1), vol. I.

Annex VIII

PROGRAMME BUDGET IMPLICATIONS OF DRAFT RESOLUTION 11 ENTITLED "MODEL TREATY ON MUTUAL ASSISTANCE IN CRIMINAL MATTERS"

1. Operative paragraphs 1 and 8 of the draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

...

"1. Adopts the Model Treaty on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters together with its Optional Protocol, contained in the annex to the present resolution, as a useful framework that could be of assistance to States interested in negotiating and concluding bilateral agreements aimed at improving co-operation in matters of crime prevention and criminal justice;

...

"8. Invites Member States, on request, to make available to the Secretary-General the provisions of their legislation on mutual assistance in criminal matters enabling these to be made available to such Member States desiring to enact or further develop legislation in this field."

2. The activities proposed in the draft resolution are covered under chapter 21 (Social development and humanitarian affairs), programme 1, subprogramme 9 (Crime prevention policy in the context of development) of the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989 (extended to 1991), as revised. a/ They would fall under section 8 (Activities on global social development issues), subprogramme 9 (Crime prevention policy in the context of development), programme element 9.2 (Crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of development) of the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991. b/ However, those activities are not programmed in the current programme budget and thus represent new activities under section 8.

3. The activities referred to above would require the soliciting of information from Member States, the establishment of a data base, the collection and storage of information, as well as the operation and maintenance of the information system for furnishing Member States with the information upon request. This would require the support of three work-months at the P-3 level annually beginning in 1991.

4. Should the General Assembly adopt draft resolution 11, the approved programme of work under section 8 would require the following modification:

Subprogramme 9. Crime prevention policy in the context of development

Programme element 9.2. Crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of development

New output:

(vi) Provision of data to Member States on legislation on mutual assistance in criminal matters (1991).

5. The costs associated with staff requirements at the P-3 level for a three-month period in 1991 would amount to $9,300 for salary and common staff costs. It is estimated that those costs cannot be absorbed and thus represent new requirements under section 8 for the current biennium. The requirements for related services during the biennium 1992-1993 would be dealt with in the context of the proposed programme budget for that biennium.

Notes

a/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/37/6 and Corr.1); ibid., Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/43/6); and ibid., Supplement No. 16 (A/43/16).

b/ Ibid., Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/44/6/Rev.1), vol. I.

Annex IX

PROGRAMME BUDGET IMPLICATIONS OF DRAFT RESOLUTION 12 ENTITLED "MODEL TREATY ON THE TRANSFER OF PROCEEDINGS IN CRIMINAL MATTERS"

1. Operative paragraphs 1 and 6 of the draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

...

"1. Adopts the Model Treaty on the Transfer of Proceedings in Criminal Matters, contained in the annex to the present resolution, as a useful framework that could be of assistance to States interested in negotiating and concluding bilateral or multilateral treaties aimed at improving co-operation in matters of crime prevention and criminal justice;

...

"6. Requests the Secretary-General to assist Member States, at their request, in the development of treaties on the transfer of proceedings in criminal matters and to report regularly thereon to the Committee."

2. The activities proposed in the draft resolution are covered under chapter 21 (Social development and humanitarian affairs), programme 1, subprogramme 9 (Crime prevention policy in the context of development) of the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989 (extended to 1991), as revised. a/ They would fall under section 8 (Activities on global social development issues), subprogramme 9 (Crime prevention policy in the context of development), programme element 9.2 (Crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of development) of the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991. b/ However, those activities are not programmed in the current programme budget and thus represent new activities under section 8.

3. The above activities would require the soliciting of information from Member States, the establishment of a data base, the collection and storage of information, as well as the operation and maintenance of the information system for furnishing Member States with information upon request. This would require the support of three work-months at the P-3 level annually beginning in 1991.

4. Should the General Assembly adopt draft resolution 12, the approved programme of work under section 8 would require the following modification:

Subprogramme 9. Crime prevention policy in the context of development

Programme element 9.2. Crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of development

New output:

(vii) Provision of data to Member States on legislation on transfer of proceedings in criminal matters (1991).

5. The costs associated with staff requirements at the P-3 level for a three-month period in 1991 would amount to $9,300 for salary and common staff costs. It is estimated that those costs cannot be absorbed and thus represent new requirements under section 8 for the current biennium. The requirements for related services during the biennium 1992-1993 would be dealt with in the context of the proposed programme budget for that biennium.

Notes

a/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/37/6 and Corr.1); ibid., Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/43/6); and ibid., Supplement No. 16 (A/43/16).

b/ Ibid., Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/44/6/Rev.1), vol. I.

Annex X

PROGRAMME BUDGET IMPLICATIONS OF DRAFT RESOLUTION 13 ENTITLED "MODEL TREATY ON THE TRANSFER OF SUPERVISION OF OFFENDERS CONDITIONALLY SENTENCED OR CONDITIONALLY RELEASED"

1. Operative paragraphs 1 and 6 of the draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

...

"1. Adopts the Model Treaty on the Transfer of Supervision of Offenders Conditionally Sentenced or Conditionally Released, contained in the annex to the present resolution, as a useful framework that could be of assistance to States interested in negotiating and concluding bilateral or multilateral treaties aimed at improving co-operation in matters of crime prevention and criminal justice;

...

"6. Requests the Secretary-General to assist Member States, at their request, in the development of treaties on the transfer of supervision of offenders conditionally sentenced or conditionally released and to report regularly thereon to the Committee."

2. The activities proposed in the draft resolution are covered under chapter 21 (Social development and humanitarian affairs), programme 1, subprogramme 9 (Crime prevention policy in the context of development) of the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989 (extended to 1991), as revised. a/ They would fall under section 8 (Activities on global social development issues), subprogramme 9 (Crime prevention policy in the context of development), programme element 9.2 (Crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of development) of the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991. b/ However, those activities are not programmed in the current programme budget and thus represent new activities under section 8.

3. The above activities would require the soliciting of information from Member States, the establishment of a data base, the collection and storage of information, as well as the operation and maintenance of the information system for furnishing Member States with the information upon request. This would require the support of three work-months at the P-3 level annually beginning in 1991.

4. Should the General Assembly adopt draft resolution 13, the approved programme of work under section 8 would require the following modification:

Subprogramme 9. Crime prevention policy in the context of development

Programme element 9.2. Crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of development

New output:

(viii) Provision of data to Member States on legislation on transfer of supervision of offenders conditionally sentenced or conditionally released (1991).

5. The costs associated with staff requirements at the P-3 level for a three-month period in 1991 would amount to $9,300 for salary and common staff costs. It is estimated that those costs cannot be absorbed and thus represent new requirements under section 8 for the current biennium. The requirements for related services during the biennium 1992-1993 would be dealt with in the context of the proposed programme budget for that biennium.

Notes

a/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/37/6 and Corr.1); ibid., Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/43/6); and ibid., Supplement No. 16 (A/43/16).

b/ Ibid., Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/44/6/Rev.1), vol. I.

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CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1990-1991

Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.3/45/L.29 entitled "Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders"

Statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly

I. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED ACTIVITIES AND ESTIMATED REQUIREMENTS AT FULL COST

1. Under the terms of operative paragraph 3 of draft resolution A/C.3/45/L.29, the General Assembly would endorse the resolutions adopted by the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and invite Governments to be guided by them in the formulation of appropriate legislation and policy directives, making continuous efforts to implement the principles contained therein and in the instruments approved by the previous congresses and other relevant resolutions and recommendations in accordance with the economic, social, cultural and political circumstances of each country.

2. It should be recalled that, in addition to recommending 13 resolutions for adoption by the General Assembly, 1/ the Eighth Congress adopted 33 resolutions, as contained in sections B and C, chapter I, of its report (A/CONF.144/28). Upon a review of the scope of activities called for under those resolutions, it has been estimated that a number of them would have implications on the 1990-1991 approved programme of work in terms of additional activities to be implemented during the current biennium. Those resolutions are the following:

(a) Resolution 1: Prevention of urban crime;

(b) Resolution 6: Use of automated information exchange to combat crimes against movable cultural property;

(c) Resolution 15: Organized crime;

(d) Resolution 18: Infection with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) in prison;

(e) Resolution 24: Prevention and control of organized crime;

(f) Resolution 25: Terrorist criminal activities.

3. The implementation of resolutions 1, 6, 15 and 25 would require soliciting specific information from Member States; the establishment, operation and updating of related data banks; and the provision to Member States, upon request, of such data in order for them to develop and enhance national legislation in those respective fields. It is estimated that the above activities would require, effective 1991, additional staff resources equivalent to one established P-3 post, which would be responsible for the implementation of the above activities in the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat. The related additional 1991 costs would amount to $37,100 for salary and common staff costs. Furthermore, an amount of $7,600 would be required under section 31 (Staff assessment) to be offset by an equal amount of income under income section 1 (Income from staff assessment).

4. It is further estimated that implementation of resolution 18, entitled "Infection with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) in prison", would require the Secretariat to undertake the elaboration of guidelines for the institutional and clinical management of the HIV-infected prisoners and those with AIDS and assist Member States, upon request, in developing national AIDS prevention and control programmes for the prison population. The implementation of resolution 25, entitled "Terrorist criminal activities", would require the Secretariat, in co-operation with specialized agencies, to prepare periodic reports in compliance with existing international conventions, to be made available for international circulation. The first such report is to be prepared in 1991.

5. The activities mentioned in paragraph 4 above would require general temporary assistance resources for 1991 of three work-months at the P-3 level, amounting to $18,500.

6. It is understood that the activities described in paragraphs 3 and 4 above would need to be continued beyond the biennium 1990-1991. The resources required for their implementation in the future would be dealt with in the context of the proposed programme budgets for those bienniums.

II. PROPOSALS FOR ACCOMMODATION OF THE ADDITIONAL 1990-1991 ACTIVITIES AND RELATED ADDITIONAL 1990-1991 REQUIREMENTS

7. Should the General Assembly decide to endorse the resolutions adopted by the Eighth Congress, as contained in parts B and C, chapter I, of its report, the following additional activities would have to be added to the approved programme of work for the 1990-1991 biennium 2/ under section 8:

Subprogramme 9. Crime prevention policy in the context of development

Programme element 9.2

New outputs:

(ix) Provision of data to Member States on existing legislation in the fields of prevention and control of organized crime, urban crime and crime against movable cultural property (1991);

(x) Report in compliance with international conventions against terrorism (1991).

Subprogramme 10. Analyses of trends in crime and assessment of crime prevention strategies

Programme element 10.1

Preparation of guidelines for the institutional and clinical management of HIV-infected prisoners and those with AIDS (1991).

8. The additional 1991 resources required for implementation of the above activities would amount to $55,600 and cannot be absorbed from within the resources approved under section 8 of the 1990-1991 programme budget. They would thus represent new requirements for the current biennium.

9. It will be recalled in connection with these additional requirements that, under the procedure established by the General Assembly in its resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986, a contingency fund is established for each biennium to accommodate additional expenditures derived from legislative mandates not provided for in the programme budget. Under the same procedure, if additional expenditures are proposed that exceed the resources available from the contingency fund, those activities can be implemented only through redeployment of resources from low-priority areas or modifications of approved activities. Otherwise, such additional activities will have to be deferred until a later biennium. A consolidated statement of all programme budget implications and revised estimates will be submitted to the General Assembly towards the end of its forty-fifth session.

10. In the event that it would not be possible to accommodate the new activities called for in the above resolutions from the contingency fund, the scope of activities programmed under section 8 of the programme budget for the biennium

1990-1991, except those of high priority, would have to be modified and some activities deferred to the next biennium in order to offset the additional requirements ($55,600).

11. In conclusion, subject to guidelines for operation and use of the contingency fund, an additional appropriation in the amount of $55,600 would be required under section 8 of the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991. Moreover, an amount of $7,600 would be required under section 31 (Staff assessment), 3/ to be offset by an equal amount of income under income section 1 (Income from staff assessment). 3/

Notes

1/ The statement of the programme budget implications of these resolutions is contained in document A/C.3/45/L.36.

2/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/44/6/Rev.1), vol. I.

3/ Ibid., vol. II.

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INTERNATIONAL ACTION TO COMBAT DRUG ABUSE AND ILLICIT TRAFFICKING

Bolivia, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Guatemala, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela: draft resolution

Economic and social consequences of illicit traffic in drugs

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 44/142 of 15 December 1989, which requested the Secretary-General to undertake as soon as possible, with the assistance of a group of intergovernmental experts, a study on the economic and social consequences of illicit traffic in drugs,

Noting with interest the report of the Secretary-General, 1/ and in particular the recommendations of the group of experts 2/ contained in the report,

Keeping in mind the observation made by the group of experts that it is important for the United Nations to develop an integrated and unified information system facilitating creditable data and information on the chain of illicit traffic in drugs, mainly on illicit production, elaboration, processing and consumption,

Having in mind that the group of experts convened by resolution 44/142 proposed a framework for a future in-depth study on the economic and social consequences of illicit traffic in drugs, for which reason the issue must be duly followed up,

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1/ A/45/535.

2/ Ibid., para. 13.

Keeping in mind further that the Secretary-General has taken note of the recommendations addressed to him by the group of experts, which will be considered in the context of the proposed programme of drug-control activities for the biennium 1992-1993,

1. Takes note with interest of the recommendations by the group of experts contained in the report of the Secretary-General;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to issue the report of the group of experts on the economic and social consequences of illicit traffic in drugs as a document of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly;

3. Invites the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to make observations on the recommendations contained in the report of the group of experts, in particular on the proposed framework for a future in-depth study on the economic and social consequences of illicit traffic in drugs, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session through the Economic and Social Council;

4. Invites the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the measures to be adopted in implementation, in a timely manner, of the recommendations addressed to him by the group of experts;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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INTERNATIONAL ACTION TO COMBAT DRUG ABUSE AND ILLICIT TRAFFICKING

Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Senegal, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zambia: draft resolution

Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 33/168 of 20 December 1978, 35/195 of 15 December 1980, 36/132 of 14 December 1981, 36/168 of 16 December 1981, 37/168 of 17 December 1982, 37/198 of 18 December 1982, 38/93 and 38/122 of 16 December 1983, 39/141 and 39/143 of 14 December 1984, 40/120, 40/121 and 40/122 of 13 December 1985, 41/125, 41/126 and 41/127 of 4 December 1986, 42/111, 42/112 and 42/113 of 7 December 1987, 43/120 of 8 December 1988 and 44/140 of 15 December 1989, as well as other relevant provisions,

Reaffirming the importance of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 1/ for improving

1/ E/CONF.82/15 and Corr.2.

international co-operation in that field and, further, for strengthening the existing international instruments for the control of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, namely, the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs 2/ and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971, 3/

Welcoming with appreciation the entry into force of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 on 11 November 1990, after reaching the necessary number of ratifications and accessions,

Expressing its satisfaction with the work thus far carried out by the Division of Narcotic Drugs in relation to the establishment of various measures to assist States to become parties to the Convention and provisionally implement its provisions, as well as the inclusion of legal and technical assistance to States to these ends in its programme of work for the biennium 1990-1991,

Taking note of the Political Declaration and the Global Programme of Action 4/ adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session, held from 20 to 23 February 1990, as well as the London Declaration, 5/ adopted by the World Ministerial Summit to Reduce the Demand for Drugs and to Combat the Cocaine Threat, held in London from 9 to 11 April 1990,

Bearing in mind the Ministerial Meeting on the Consumption, Production and Traffic of Illicit Drugs, held at Ixtapa, Mexico, from 17 to 20 April 1990,

Also taking note of the report 6/ of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its eleventh special session, held at Vienna from 28 January to 2 February 1990, and in particular of the measures adopted by this United Nations standard-setting body relating to the entry into force and the provisional application of the Convention,

1. Urges States that have not yet done so to proceed as soon as possible to ratify or accede to the Convention;

2. Also urges States to establish the necessary legislative and administrative measures so that their internal juridical regulations may be compatible with the spirit and the scope of the new Convention;

2/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 976, No. 14152.

3/ Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.

4/ Resolution S-17/2, annex.

5/ See A/45/262.

6/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1990, Supplement No. 4 (E/1990/4).

3. Invites States, to the extent that they are able to do so, to apply provisionally the measures set forth in the Convention, pending its entry into force for each of them, and, in particular, to bear in mind the advisory services available for this purpose from the Division of Narcotic Drugs;

4. Once again urges all States that have not yet done so to ratify or accede to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, 2/ and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971; 3/

5. Requests the Secretary-General to assign appropriate priority to providing the Division of Narcotic Drugs of the Secretariat and the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board with the necessary financial, technical and human resources to enable them to carry out their additional responsibilities under the Convention for the biennium 1990-1991;

6. Once again requests the Secretary-General, within existing resources and drawing, in particular, on funds available to the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, to provide, facilitate and encourage public information activities relating to the Convention;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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INTERNATIONAL ACTION TO COMBAT DRUG ABUSE AND ILLICIT TRAFFICKING

Bolivia, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Mexico and Peru: draft resolution

Respect for the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and international law in the fight against drug abuse and illicit trafficking

The General Assembly,

Conscious that the adoption of the Political Declaration and the Global Programme of Action 1/ at the seventeenth special session of the General Assembly, devoted to the question of international co-operation against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, was an important step in joining the efforts of all to combat this scourge of mankind,

Reaffirming the purpose of the United Nations to develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace,

Convinced that an intensification of international co-operation and concerted action among States is the fundamental basis for confronting the problem of drug abuse and illicit trafficking,

Recognizing that the international fight against illicit trafficking should be pursued in full conformity with the principles enshrined in the Charter of the

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1/ Resolution S-17/2, annex.

United Nations, and the principles of international law, particularly the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, non-interference in the internal affairs of States, and non-use of force or threat of force in international relations,

1. Reaffirms that the fight againt drug abuse and illicit trafficking should be based on strict respect for the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and international law, particularly the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, non-interference in the internal affairs of States, and non-use of force or threat of force in international relations;

2. Calls upon all States to intensify their actions to promote effective co-operation in the efforts to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking, so as to contribute to a climate conducive to achieving this end, and to refrain from using the issue for political purposes;

3. Affirms that the international fight against drug trafficking should not in any way justify violation of the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and international law, particularly the right of all peoples freely to determine, without external interference, their political status and to pursue their economic, social and cultural development, and that every State has the duty to respect this right in accordance with the provisions of the Charter;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure implementation of the present resolution and report to the General Assembly thereon at its forty-sixth session;

5. Decides to consider at its forty-sixth session regular session the question of respect for the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and international law in the fight against drug abuse and illicit trafficking, under the item entitled "International action to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking".

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INTERNATIONAL ACTION TO COMBAT DRUG ABUSE AND ILLICIT TRAFFICKING

Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Liechtenstein, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Venezuela: draft resolution

Implementation of the Global Programme of Action against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 44/16 of 1 November 1989 and 44/141 of 15 December 1989, as well as Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/84 of 27 July 1990,

Fully aware that the international community is confronted with the dramatic problem of drug abuse and the illicit cultivation, production, demand, processing, distribution and trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and that States need to work internationally as well as individually to deal with this scourge,

Stressing the important role of the United Nations and its relevant bodies and specialized agencies in the fight against drug abuse at the national, regional and international levels,

Recalling the Political Declaration and Global Programme of Action adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session on 23 February 1990, 1/

Recognizing the continuing importance and validity of the Declaration 2/ and the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control 3/ as adopted by the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, and the Declaration adopted at the World Ministerial Summit to Reduce the Demand for Drugs and to Combat the Cocaine Threat, held in London from 9 to 11 April 1990, 4/

1. Reaffirms its commitment expressed in the Global Programme of Action and the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control;

2. Calls upon States to take all possible steps to promote and implement on their own and in co-operation with others the mandates and recommendations contained in the Global Programme of Action with a view to translating the programme into practical action to the widest possible extent at the national, regional and international levels;

3. Requests the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the future United Nations drug control programme to promote and continuously monitor the progress on the implementation of the Global Programme of Action;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to report annually to the General Assembly on all activities relating to the Global Programme of Action and the efforts of Governments;

5. Calls upon the United Nations and its relevant bodies and specialized agencies, other relevant intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to extend their co-operation and assistance to States in the promotion and implementation of the Global Programme of Action;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

1/ Resolution S-17/2, annex.

2/ See Report of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, Vienna, 17-26 June 1987 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.I.18), chap. I, sect. B.

3/ Ibid., sect. A.

4/ See A/45/262, annex.

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Agenda item 94

ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES AND WAYS AND MEANS WITHIN THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM FOR IMPROVING THE EFFECTIVE ENJOYMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS

Cuba: amendments to draft resolution A/C.3/45/L.32

1. Add the following new paragraphs as the fourth and fifth preambular paragraphs:

Recognizing further that the right of all peoples to self-determination includes the exercise of their inalienable right to full sovereignty over all their natural wealth and resources,

Reaffirming that, in accordance with article 6 of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, 1/ social progress and development require the establishment, in conformity with human rights and fundamental freedoms and with the principles of justice and the social function of property, of forms of ownership of land and of the means of production which preclude any kind of exploitation of man, ensure equal rights to property for all and create conditions leading to genuine equality among people,

2. Add the following new operative paragraph 3:

3. Calls upon States to ensure that their national legislation with regard to all forms of property shall preclude any impairment of the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms, without prejudice to their right freely to choose and develop their political, social, economic and cultural systems;

3. Renumber the remaining paragraphs accordingly.

4. In old operative paragraph 4 (now operative paragraph 5), after and the right not to be add illegally

Notes

1/ Resolution 2542 (XXIV).

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INTERNATIONAL ACTION TO COMBAT DRUG ABUSE AND ILLICIT TRAFFICKING

Argentina, Bahamas, Belize, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, India, Jamaica, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Singapore, Spain, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Uruguay, Venezuela and Yugoslavia: draft resolution

International action to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned that the illicit demand for, production of and traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances continue to pose a serious threat to all mankind, to affect adversely the socio-economic and political structures of affected societies and to endanger the stability, national security and sovereignty of States,

Alarmed by the growing connection between drug trafficking and terrorism,

Reaffirming the principle of shared responsibility of the international community in combating drug abuse and illicit trafficking,

Reaffirming also the importance of international co-operation in the immediate implementation of all mandates and courses of action contained in the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control 1/ and the Global Programme of Action, 2/

1/ See Report of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, Vienna, 17-26 June 1987 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.I.18), chap. I, sect. A.

2/ Resolution S-17/2, annex.

Welcoming the work of the Intergovernmental Expert Group to Study the Economic and Social Consequences of Illicit Traffic in Drugs, convened under General Assembly resolution 44/142 of 15 December 1989, on the impact of the social and economic consequences of drug-money transfers and conversion, which have an adverse effect on national economic systems,

Recognizing that the Expert Group's consideration of the financial aspects of its mandate was more extensive than that on the economic and social consequences, and that these latter areas require further and more detailed analysis,

Welcoming the efforts made by those countries that produce narcotic drugs for scientific, medicinal and therapeutic uses to prevent the channelling of such substances to illicit markets and to maintain production at a level consistent with licit demands,

Reiterating that the transit routes used by drug traffickers change constantly and that an ever-growing number of countries in all regions of the world, and even entire regions, are particularly vulnerable to illicit transit traffic on account, inter alia, of their geographical location,

Noting with regret that the work of the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board and of the Division of Narcotic Drugs of the Secretariat is impeded by lack of human and financial resources and affirming that this problem must be given due consideration in the context of the restructuring of the United Nations drug control system,

Reiterating its condemnation of criminal activities that involve children in the use, production and illicit distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and appealing to the competent international agencies and the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control to assign high priority to measures designed to address these problems,

Reaffirming the declarations of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking 3/ and the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session, 2/ the World Ministerial Summit to Reduce the Demand for Drugs and to Combat the Cocaine Threat, held in London from 9 to 11 April 1990, 4/ and the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control and Global Programme of Action, which, together with the international drug control treaties, provide a comprehensive framework for international co-operation in drug control,

Noting that the Global Programme of Action invites the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control to elaborate for consideration by States a subregional strategy

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3/ See Report of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, Vienna, 17-26 June 1987 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.I.18), chap. I, sect. B.

4/ See A/45/262, annex.

covering all aspects of drug abuse control and concentrating on the most affected areas where the problems are most complex and grave,

Noting with satisfaction that the regional heads of national drug law enforcement agencies and the Sub-Commission on Illicit Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs are sources of very useful recommendations for action at the regional level oriented towards solving specific problems of the various regions,

1. Strongly condemns the crime of drug trafficking in all its forms and urges continued commitment and effective international action to combat it, in keeping with the principle of shared responsibility and with full respect for national sovereignty and the cultural identity of States;

2. Urges Governments and organizations to adhere to the principles set forth in the declarations of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking and of the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session, and to implement the recommendations and mandates contained in the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control and in the Global Programme of Action;

3. Also urges the immediate implementation of the mandates and recommendations established in the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control and the Global Programme of Action, particularly those pertaining to, inter alia, demand reduction, crop substitution, integrated rural development, expanded opportunities for trade and investment, including international co-operation to facilitate the marketing of substituted crops, interdiction, the control of percursors and essential chemicals, money-laundering and problems of licit producers;

4. Notes with appreciation the work done by the Expert Group to Study the Economic and Social Consequences of Illicit Traffic in Drugs, and decides that the report of the Group should be circulated as a document of the General Assembly;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to consider convening a further meeting of the Experts Group to enable it to conclude the analysis commenced under paragraphs 9 and 9 (a) of resolution 44/142 on the economic and social consequences of the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

6. Invites the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to study the various recommendations and conclusions of the Expert Group, and to provide to the Group its views and additional information on the various aspects of the topic that may be pertinent for the timely and efficient accomplishment of the mandate of the Group at its next meeting;

7. Welcomes the establishment under the Commission on Narcotic Drugs of a world-wide network of regional heads of national drug law enforcement agencies, which, together with the Sub-Commission on Illicit Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East, constitute co-operation mechanisms against illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and that the first

regional meeting for Europe of the heads of national drug law enforcement agencies will be convened in Moscow from 19 to 23 November 1990;

8. Emphasizes the connection between the illicit production or supply of, demand for, sale of or traffic and transit in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and the economic, social and cultural conditions of the countries affected and that solutions to these problems must take into account the differences and diversity of the problem in each country;

9. Urges the international community to provide increased international economic and technical assistance to Governments, at their request, to support crop substitution programmes through the formulation and implementation of integrated rural development programmes that respect fully the jursidiction and sovereignty of countries and the cultural traditions of peoples;

10. Considers that a system should be established to identify the methods and routes used for transit traffic of illicit narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, in order to enhance the interdiction capability of States along such routes;

11. Encourages all countries to take action to prevent the illicit arms trade by which weapons are provided to drug traffickers;

12. Takes note of the recommendations and conclusions of the World Ministerial Summit to Reduce the Demand for Drugs and to Combat the Cocaine Threat, 4/ and all efforts designed to reduce and prevent the illicit demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and calls upon the United Nations and other relevant international organizations to devote greater attention to this aspect of the drug problem;

13. Urges Member States to increase substantially their contributions to the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control to enable it to expand further its programmes;

14. Welcomes the initiatives of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control aimed at prompting and supporting subregional programmes as envisaged by the Global Programme of Action and urges the Governments concerned to increase their co-operation in support of such subregional strategies;

15. Strongly recommends that the necessary resources from within the regular budget, as well as extrabudgetary resources, be made available for implementation of the various activities for drug abuse control, and particularly for the implementation of the mandates and courses of action contained in the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control and the Global Programme of Action;

16. Requests the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to study the mandates and recommendations contained in the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control, the Global Programme of Action and other relevant documents, with a view to establishing a plan of work for the first half of the United Nations Decade against Drug Abuse 1991-2000;

17. Takes note of the reports of the Secretary-General 5/ and requests him to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

18. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "International action to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking".

5/ A/45/535 and A/45/542.

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INTERNATIONAL ACTION TO COMBAT DRUG ABUSE AND ILLICIT TRAFFICKING

Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, Germany, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, India, Italy, Jamaica, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela: draft resolution

Enhancement of the United Nations structure for drug abuse control

The General Assembly,

Alarmed by the dramatic increase in drug abuse and illicit production and trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, which is threatening the health and well-being of millions of people in the majority of countries in the world,

Commending the determined efforts of Governments in the fight against drug abuse and illicit trafficking and recognizing the importance of support for such efforts by the United Nations system,

Recognizing with appreciation the significant work carried out within the United Nations system in the field of drug abuse control and the valuable knowledge, expertise and experience represented there,

Recognizing that the new dimensions taken on by the drug menace necessitates a more comprehensive and integrated approach to international drug control and a more efficient structure to ensure co-ordination, complementarity and non-duplication of

activities across the United Nations system in order to use available resources in the most efficient way to enable the United Nations to play a central and greatly enhanced role in this field,

Recalling the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control, as adopted by the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking on 26 June 1987, 1/ and the Global Programme of Action adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session on 23 February 1990, 2/

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the enhancement of the efficiency of the United Nations structure for drug abuse control, 3/

Recognizing with appreciation the work carried out, pursuant to paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 44/141 of 15 December 1989, by the Group of Experts to advise and assist the Secretary-General on the enhancement of the efficiency of the United Nations structure for drug abuse control, 4/

Recalling the need to ensure, in respect of recruitment to posts that are financed from the regular budget, the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity, and paying due regard to the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible, in accordance with Article 101, paragraph 3, of the Charter of the United Nations,

Emphasizing that the problem of drug abuse and illicit trafficking has to be dealt with within the broader economic and social contexts,

Underlining the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, as the principal United Nations policy-making body on drug control issues and the independent role of the International Narcotics Control Board,

Underlining also the importance of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, 5/ the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 6/ and the

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1/ See Report of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, Vienna, 17-26 June 1987 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.I.18), chap. I, sect. A.

2/ S-17/2, annex.

3/ A/45/652.

4/ A/45/652/Add.1, annex.

5/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 976, No. 14152.

6/ Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.

United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, 7/

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the enhancement of the efficiency of the United Nations structure for drug abuse control 3/ and the report attached thereto of the Group of Experts, entitled "Drugs and the United Nations: meeting the challenge"; 4/

2. Welcomes the proposal of the Secretary-General to unify the United Nations structure for drug abuse control to enable the United Nations to strengthen its role as the main focus for concerted international actions for drug abuse control;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to create a single drug control programme, to be called the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, based at Vienna, and to integrate fully therein the structures and the functions of the Division of Narcotic Drugs of the Secretariat, the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board and the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control with the objective of enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency of the United Nations structure for drug abuse control in keeping with the functions and mandates of the United Nations in this field;

4. Invites the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps in order to appoint a senior official at the level of Under-Secretary-General, who will execute the integration process and head the new integrated Programme starting from 1 January 1991 with the exclusive responsibility for co-ordinating and providing effective leadership for all United Nations drug control activities, in order to ensure coherence of actions within the Programme as well as co-ordination, complementarity and non-duplication of such activities across the United Nations system;

5. Also invites the Secretary-General to structure the United Nations International Drug Control Programme along the following lines:

(a) Treaty implementation, which would integrate, with due consideration to treaty arrangements, the functions of the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board and the treaty implementations functions of the Division of Narcotic Drugs, taking into account the independent role of the Board;

(b) Policy implementation and research, with responsibility for implementing policy decisions of the relevant legislative bodies and conducting analytical work;

(c) Operational activities, with responsibility for co-ordinating and carrying out the technical co-operation projects currently being executed mainly by the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, the Division of Narcotic Drugs and the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board;

7/ E/CONF.82/15 and Corr.2.

6. Endorses the proposal of the Secretary-General to place the financial resources of the existing United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control under the direct responsibility of the head of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme as a fund for financing operational activities, mainly in developing countries;

7. Requests the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, at its thirty-fifth regular session, to consider ways and means of improving its functioning as a policy-making body and to report its recommendations to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1991;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit his report and its addendum 8/ to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its thirty-fifth regular session so that it can be taken into account when the Commission discusses ways and means of improving its functioning;

9. Requests the Economic and Social Council, as a matter of urgency at its first regular session of 1991, giving due consideration to the recommendations of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, to undertake a review of, and decide on the appropriate changes needed to improve the functioning of, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to review the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control, as revised, 9/ including all mandates and recommendations established by the Global Programme of Action in the light of structural changes decided in the present resolution;

11. Underlines that the United Nations International Drug Control Programme should give priority to the implementation of the recommendations contained in the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control as adopted by the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, as well as the mandates and recommendations in the Global Programme of Action, as adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session;

12. Requests that the appropriation within the regular budget of the United Nations currently allocated to the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board and the Division of Narcotic Drugs be reallocated to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme in accordance with the Regulations and Rules governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation, and invites the Secretary-General to ensure that adequate financial and other resources are allocated to the Programme to enable it to discharge its functions effectively;

8/ A/45/652 and Add.1.

9/ E/1990/39 and Corr.1 and 2 and E/1990/39/Add.1.

13. Decides that the operational programme and related support costs currently financed from voluntary contributions shall, upon the establishment of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, continue to be borne from voluntary contributions;

14. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session a report on the measures taken to implement the present resolution.

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INTERNATIONAL ACTION TO COMBAT DRUG ABUSE AND ILLICIT TRAFFICKING

Uganda: amendments to draft resolution A/C.3/45/L.44

1. After the third preambular paragraph insert a new paragraph reading

"Also recognizing with appreciation the significant role of the United Nations regional centres in fighting against drug abuse and illicit trafficking in developing countries, particularly the least developed countries,"

2. Insert a new operative paragraph 7 reading

"7. Decides to support fully drug related activities of the United Nations African Institute for Crime Prevention and Treatment of Offenders, and in that regard requests the Secretary-General, effective January 1991, to finance the Institute directly from the regular budget;".

3. Renumber the remaining paragraphs accordingly.

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Agenda item 100

CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

United States of America: amendments to draft instruments and resolutions recommended for adoption by the General Assembly in document A/CONF.144/28, chapter I, section A

1. Draft No. 1 (International co-operation for crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of development):

In the annex, part B (pp. 13 and 14), delete paragraphs 22-24.

2. Draft No. 5 (Basic principles for the treatment of prisoners):

In the annex, paragraph 5, line 3 (p. 36), after "Universal Declaration of Human Rights" insert "and, where the State concerned is a Party,".

3. Draft No. 7 (United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty):

In the annex, paragraph 13, line 4 (p. 53), after "deprivation of liberty" delete the remainder of the paragraph.

4. Draft No. 10 (Model treaty on extradition):

In the annex, article 3 (a), line 2 (p. 74), after "political nature" insert a full stop and the text in quotation marks in footnote 56.

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HUMAN RIGHTS AND SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Costa Rica, Germany, Guatemala, Italy, Luxembourg, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution

Human rights and scientific and technological developments

The General Assembly,

Mindful of the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1/ the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights 2/ and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights 2/ and of other relevant instruments, such as the Declaration on the Rights of Disabled Persons 3/ and the Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment, 4/

Recalling its resolution 33/53 of 14 December 1978, in which it requested the Commission on Human Rights to urge the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to undertake, as a matter of priority, a study of the question of the protection of those detained on the grounds of mental ill-health, with a view to formulating guidelines,

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1/ Resolution 217 A (III).

2/ See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

3/ Resolution 3447 (XXX).

4/ See resolution 43/173, annex.

Recalling also its resolution 44/134 of 15 November 1989, in which it welcomed the establishment of an open-ended Working Group of the Commission on Human Rights to examine, revise and simplify as necessary the draft body of principles and guarantees submitted by the Sub-Commission,

Taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1990/38 of 6 March 1990 5/ and Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/37 of 25 May 1990, by which the Council authorized the Working Group to continue its work with a view to submitting the draft principles and guidelines to the Commission at its forty-seventh session,

1. Welcomes the significant progress made by the Working Group in the elaboration of a body of principles for the protection of persons with mental illness and for the improvement of mental health care, and urges the Group to complete its work expeditiously for submission to the Commission on Human Rights;

2. Requests the Commission on Human Rights to consider the subject at its forty-seventh session, in the light of the report and recommendations of the Working Group, with a view to submitting the draft principles to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, through the Economic and Social Council.

5/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1990, Supplement No. 2 (E/1990/22), chap. II, sect. A.

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HUMAN RIGHTS AND SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Honduras, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Peru, Poland, Romania, Sierra Leone, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Viet Nam: draft resolution

Human rights and scientific and technological developments

The General Assembly,

Noting that scientific and technological progress is one of the decisive factors in the development of human society,

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1/ the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 2/ the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights 2/ and the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, 3/

1/ Resolution 217 A (III).

2/ See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

3/ Resolution 2542 (XXIV).

Conscious that it is only the creative genius of humankind that makes progress and the development of civilization possible in a peaceful environment and that human life must be recognized as supreme,

Recalling the fundamental importance of the right to life,

Bearing in mind that the exchange and transfer of scientific and technological knowledge is one of the important ways to accelerate the social and economic development of the developing countries,

1. Calls upon all States to make every effort to use the achievements of science and technology in order to promote peaceful social, economic and cultural development and progress;

2. Recalls the historic responsibility of the Governments of all countries of the world to preserve civilization and to ensure that everyone enjoys his or her inherent right to life, and calls upon them to do their utmost to assist in implementing the right to life through the adoption of appropriate measures at both the national and the international levels;

3. Calls upon all States, appropriate United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned to take the necessary measures to ensure that the results of scientific and technological progress and the material and intellectual potential of mankind are used for the benefit of mankind and for promoting and encouraging universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Human rights and scientific and technological developments".

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Agenda item 109

TORTURE AND OTHER CRUEL, INHUMAN OR DEGRADING TREATMENT OR PUNISHMENT

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Seychelles, Spain, Sweden, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay and Venezuela: draft resolution

Report of the Committee against Torture and status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

The General Assembly,

Recalling article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1/ and article 7 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 2/ both of which provide that no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,

Recalling also the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 3452 (XXX) of 9 December 1975,

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1/ Resolution 217 A (III).

2/ See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

Recalling further its resolution 39/46 of 10 December 1984, by which it adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and called upon all Governments to consider signing, ratifying and acceding to the Convention as a matter of priority, as well as its subsequent resolutions on the status of the convention, most recently its resolution 44/144 of 15 December 1989, as well as the Commission on Human Rights resolutions on the subject, most recently resolution 1990/28 of 2 March 1990, 3/

Mindful of the relevance, for the eradication of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, of the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials 4/ and of the Principles of Medical Ethics relevant to the role of health personnel, particularly physicians, in the protection of prisoners and detainees against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, 5/

Recalling the adoption of the Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment, 6/

Seriously concerned about the alarming number of reported cases of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment taking place in various parts of the world,

Determined to promote the full implementation of the prohibition, under international and national law, of the practice of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,

Recalling the decision of the Commission on Human Rights, in its resolution 1990/34 of 2 March 1990 7/ to extend for two years the mandate of the Special Rapporteur to examine questions relevant to torture,

1. Welcomes the report of the Committee against Torture; 8/

3/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1990, Supplement No. 2 (E/1990/22), chap. II, sect. A.

4/ See resolution 34/169, annex.

5/ See resolution 37/194, annex.

6/ See resolution 43/173, annex.

7/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1990, Supplement No. 2 (E/1990/22), chap. II, sect. A.

8/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 44 (A/45/44 and Corr.1).

2. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment; 9/

3. Stresses the importance of strict adherence by States parties to the obligations under the Convention regarding the financing of the Committee against Torture, thus enabling it to carry out in an effective and efficient manner all the functions entrusted to it under the Convention, so as to ensure the long-term viability of the Committee as an essential mechanism for overseeing the effective implementation of the provisions of the Convention;

4. Welcomes the attention that the Committee against Torture has given to the development of an effective reporting system on implementation by States parties to the Convention, and especially its revision of its general guidelines for the submission of initial reports by States parties;

5. Welcomes also the continuing close contacts and exchange of information, reports and documents between the Committee against Torture and the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on questions relating to torture;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure the provision of appropriate staff and facilities for the effective performance of the functions of the Committee against Torture;

7. Reiterates its request to all States to become parties to the Convention as a matter of priority;

8. Once again invites all States, upon ratification of or accession to the Convention, or subsequently, to consider the possibility of making the declarations provided for in articles 21 and 22 of the Convention;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-seventh session and to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session a report on the status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment;

10. Decides to consider the report of the Secretary-General at its forty-sixth session under the item entitled "Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment".

9/ A/45/405.

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Agenda item 89

EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF UNITED NATIONS INSTRUMENTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND EFFECTIVE FUNCTIONING OF BODIES ESTABLISHED PURSUANT TO SUCH INSTRUMENTS

Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, Finland, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, Portugal, Sweden and Yugoslavia: draft resolution

Effective implementation of international instruments on human rights, including reporting obligations under international instruments on human rights

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 44/135 of 15 December 1989, as well as its other relevant resolutions,

Taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1990/21 of 23 February 1990 and 1990/25 of 27 February 1990, 1/ and Economic and Social Council decision 1990/226 of 25 May 1990, by which the Council approved the recommendations of the Task Force on Computerization for computerizing the human rights treaty system,

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1/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1990, Supplement No. 2 (E/1990/22), chap. II, sect. A.

Reaffirming that the effective implementation of United Nations instruments on human rights is of major importance to the efforts made by the Organization, pursuant to the Charter of the United Nations and to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 2/ to promote universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Considering that the effective functioning of treaty bodies established pursuant to United Nations instruments on human rights is indispensable for the effective implementation of such instruments,

Reaffirming its responsibility to ensure the proper functioning of treaty bodies established pursuant to instruments adopted by the General Assembly and, in this connection, further reaffirming the importance of:

(a) Ensuring the effective functioning of systems of periodic reporting by States parties to these instruments;

(b) Securing sufficient financial resources to overcome existing difficulties with their effective functioning;

(c) Addressing questions of both reporting obligations and financial implications whenever elaborating any further instruments on human rights,

Recognizing that the effective implementation of instruments on human rights not only enhances international accountability in relation to the promotion and protection of human rights, but also provides States parties with a valuable opportunity to review policies and programmes affecting the promotion and protection of human rights and to make any appropriate adjustments,

Expressing concern about the continuing and increasing backlog of reports on implementation by States parties of United Nations instruments on human rights and about delays in consideration of reports by the treaty bodies,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General 3/ on progress achieved in enhancing the effective functioning of the treaty bodies, pursuant, inter alia, to the conclusions and recommendations of the second meeting of persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies, held at Geneva from 10 to 14 October 1988, 4/

Taking note also of the conclusions and recommendations of the third meeting of persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies, held at Geneva from 1 to 5 October 1990, 5/

2/ Resolution 217 A (III).

3/ A/44/539.

4/ See A/44/98, annex.

5/ See A/45/636, annex.

Taking note with appreciation of the study 6/ on possible long-term approaches to enhancing the effective operation of existing and prospective bodies established under United Nations instruments on human rights, prepared by an independent expert pursuant to the above-mentioned resolutions,

1. Endorses the conclusions and recommendations of the meetings of persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies aimed at streamlining, rationalizing and otherwise improving reporting procedures, as well as the continuing efforts in this connection by the treaty bodies and the Secretary-General within their respective spheres of competence;

2. Expresses its satisfaction with the study by the independent expert on possible long-term approaches to enhancing the effective operation of existing and prospective bodies established under United Nations instruments on human rights, which contains several recommendations on reporting and monitoring procedures, servicing and financing of supervisory bodies and long-term approaches to human rights standard-setting and implementation mechanisms, and which was presented to the Commission on Human Rights for detailed consideration at its forty-sixth session;

3. Endorses the recommendations 7/ of the Task Force on Computerization appointed by the Secretary-General to prepare a study on computerizing the work of the treaty-monitoring bodies, with a view to increasing efficiency and facilitating compliance by States parties with their reporting obligations and the examination of reports by the treaty bodies;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to give high priority to establishing a computerized data base to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the functioning of the treaty bodies;

5. Takes note of the report 8/ of the Secretary-General to the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights showing the extent of overlapping issues dealt with in international instruments on human rights, which will assist efforts to reduce, as appropriate, duplication in the supervisory bodies of issues raised with respect to any given State party, and asks the Secretary-General to draw the report to the attention of the other treaty bodies;

6. Encourages the Secretary-General and the States parties to the United Nations human rights instruments to proceed with the circulation to the various treaty bodies, as soon as possible, of the detailed reporting manual to assist States in the fulfilment of their reporting obligations;

6/ See A/44/668, annex.

7/ E/CN.4/1990/39, annex.

8/ E/C.12/1989/3.

7. Again urges States parties to make every effort to meet their reporting obligations and to contribute, individually and through meetings of States parties, to identifying and implementing ways of further streamlining and improving reporting procedures as well as enhancing co-ordination and information flow between the treaty bodies and with relevant United Nations bodies, including specialized agencies;

8. Welcomes the emphasis placed by the meeting of persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies and by the Commission on Human Rights on the importance of technical assistance and advisory services and, further to this end:

(a) Endorses the request of the Commission that the Secretary-General report regularly to the Commission on possible technical assistance projects identified by the treaty bodies;

(b) Invites the treaty bodies to give priority attention to identifying such possibilities in the regular course of their work of reviewing the periodic reports of States parties;

9. Acknowledges the recommendations of the meeting of persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies on the need to ensure financing and adequate staffing resources for the operations of the treaty bodies and, with this in mind:

(a) Reiterates its request that the Secretary-General review the need for adequate staffing resources in regard to the various treaty bodies;

(b) Requests that the Secretary-General report on this question to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-seventh session and to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session;

10. Calls upon all States parties to fulfil without delay and in full their financial obligations under the relevant instruments on human rights, and requests the Secretary-General to consider ways and means of strengthening collection procedures and making them more effective;

11. Welcomes the fact that at its forty-sixth session the Commission on Human Rights noted that the General Assembly could consider alleviating the financial difficulties of treaty bodies, inter alia, by the temporary allocation of necessary funds by way of advances out of the regular budget of the United Nations, which would be reimbursed from the contributions received within the same budget year, a procedure to be repeated until such time as a permanent solution to such difficulties can be implemented;

12. Requests the Secretary-General, as a matter of priority, to consider administrative and budgetary measures to alleviate the current financial difficulties of the treaty bodies and thus guarantee their regular functioning and to report on these measures to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-seventh session;

13. Emphasizes that any administrative and budgetary measures shall be provided without prejudice to the duty of States parties under United Nations human rights instruments to meet all their financial obligations pursuant to such instruments;

14. Notes with interest that the meeting of persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies recommended in October 1990 that the General Assembly take appropriate measures to ensure the financing of each of the committees from the United Nations regular budget;

15. Invites the persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies to maintain communication and dialogue with each other on common issues and problems and, to this end, requests the Secretary-General, within existing resources, to convene a further meeting of the persons chairing the treaty bodies at a time to be established;

16. Decides to give priority consideration at its forty-sixth session to the conclusions and recommendations of the meeting of persons chairing treaty bodies, in the light of the deliberations of the Commission on Human Rights, under the item entitled "Effective implementation of United Nations instruments on human rights and effective functioning of bodies established pursuant to such instruments".

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IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Samoa, Senegal, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia: draft resolution

Convention on the Rights of the Child

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions and those of the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council related to the question of a convention on the rights of the child,

Recalling in particular its resolution 44/25 of 20 November 1989, by which it adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the Convention on the Rights of the Child and called upon all States to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to the Convention as a matter of priority,

Reaffirming that children's rights require special protection and call for continuous improvement of the situation of children all over the world, as well as for their development and education in conditions of peace and security,

Profoundly concerned that the situation of children in many parts of the world remains critical as a result of inadequate social conditions, natural disasters, armed conflicts, exploitation, illiteracy, hunger and disability, and convinced that urgent and effective national and international action is called for,

Mindful of the important role of the United Nations Children's Fund and of that of the United Nations in promoting the well-being of children and their development,

Convinced that the Convention on the Rights of the Child, as a standard-setting accomplishment of the United Nations in the field of human rights, makes a positive contribution to protecting children's rights and ensuring their well-being,

Welcoming with satisfaction the successful conclusion of the World Summit for Children, held in New York on 29 and 30 September 1990, in particular the adoption of the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children and the Plan of Action for Implementing the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children in the 1990s, 1/ and stressing the necessity to ensure the follow-up of the Summit at the national and international levels,

Encouraged by the fact that an unprecedented number of States have to date become signatories and parties to the Convention, thereby demonstrating the widespread commitment that exists to strive for the promotion and protection of the rights of the child,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention on the Rights of the Child; 2/

2. Welcomes with deep satisfaction the entry into force of the Convention on 2 September 1990 as a major step in international efforts to promote universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

3. Expresses its satisfaction at the number of States that have signed, ratified or acceded to the Convention since it was opened for signature, ratification and accession on 26 January 1990;

4. Calls upon all States that have not done so to sign, ratify or accede to the Convention as a matter of priority;

1/ A/45/625, annex.

2/ A/45/473.

5. Requests the Secretary-General to provide all facilities and assistance necessary for the dissemination of information on the Convention and its implementation with a view to promoting further ratification of or accession to the Convention;

6. Emphasizes the importance of the strictest compliance by States parties with their obligations under the Convention;

7. Recognizes the importance of the establishment of the Committee on the Rights of the Child as an essential mechanism for overseeing the effective implementation of the provisions of the Convention;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure the provision of appropriate staff and facilities for the effective performance of the functions of the Committee on the Rights of the Child;

9. Invites United Nations agencies and organizations as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to intensify their efforts with a view to disseminating information on the Convention and promoting its understanding;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session a report on the status of the Convention on the Rights of the Child;

11. Decides to consider the report of the Secretary-General at its forty-sixth session under the item entitled "Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child".

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TORTURE AND OTHER CRUEL, INHUMAN OR DEGRADING TREATMENT OR PUNISHMENT

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Senegal, Spain, Sweden and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution

United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture

The General Assembly,

Recalling article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1/ which states that no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,

Recalling also the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, 2/

Recalling with satisfaction the entry into force on 26 June 1987 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, 3/

1/ Resolution 217 A (III).

2/ Resolution 3452 (XXX), annex.

3/ Resolution 39/46, annex.

Recalling its resolution 36/151 of 16 December 1981, in which it noted with deep concern that acts of torture took place in various countries, recognized the need to provide assistance to the victims of torture in a purely humanitarian spirit and established the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture,

Alarmed at the widespread occurrence of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,

Convinced that the struggle to eliminate torture includes the provision of assistance in a humanitarian spirit to the victims and members of their families,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General, 4/

1. Expresses its gratitude and appreciation to the Governments, organizations and individuals that have already contributed to the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture;

2. Calls upon all Governments, organizations and individuals in a position to do so to respond favourably to requests for initial as well as further contributions to the Fund;

3. Invites Governments to make contributions to the Fund, preferably on a regular basis, in order to enable the Fund to provide continuous support to projects that depend on recurrent grants;

4. Expresses its appreciation to the Governments that pledged a contribution to the Fund at the 1990 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to include the Voluntary Fund on an annual basis among the programmes for which funds are pledged at the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities;

6. Expresses its appreciation to the Board of Trustees of the Fund for the work it has carried out;

7. Also expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for the support given to the Board of Trustees of the Fund by carrying out its decisions on an increasing number of projects;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to make use of all existing possibilities, including the preparation, production and dissemination of information materials, to assist the Board of Trustees of the Fund in its efforts to make the Fund and its humanitarian work better known and in its appeal for contributions.

4/ A/45/633.

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INTERNATIONAL COVENANTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Algeria, Australia, Austria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Senegal, Spain, Sweden and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: draft resolution

International Covenants on Human Rights

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 44/129 of 15 December 1989 and Commission on Human Rights resolution 1990/20 of 23 February 1990,

Mindful that the International Covenants on Human Rights 1/ constitute the first all-embracing and legally binding international treaties in the field of human rights and, together with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 2/ form the core of the International Bill of Human Rights,

Considering that the twenty-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the Covenants on 16 December 1991 provides an appropriate occasion to focus on the fundamental importance and special status of these basic human rights instruments of the United Nations,

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1/ Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

2/ Resolution 217 A (III).

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 3/

Noting in this regard that a number of States Members of the United Nations have yet to become parties to the International Covenants on Human Rights,

Recalling the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and reaffirming that all human rights and fundamental freedoms are indivisible and interrelated and that the promotion and protection of one category of rights should never exempt or excuse States from the promotion and protection of the other,

Recognizing the important role of the Human Rights Committee in the implementation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocols thereto,

Also recognizing the important role of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in the implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,

Welcoming the submission to the General Assembly of the annual report of the Human Rights Committee 4/ and the report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its fourth session, 5/

Considering that the effective functioning of treaty bodies established in accordance with the relevant provisions of international instruments on human rights plays a fundamental role and hence represents an important continuing concern of the United Nations,

Noting with concern the critical situation with regard to overdue reports from States parties to the International Covenants on Human Rights,

Taking note with appreciation of the recommendations and conclusions of the meeting of persons chairing human rights treaty bodies, held at Geneva from 1 to 5 October 1990, 6/

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Human Rights Committee on its thirty-seventh, thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth sessions, including the suggestions and recommendations of a general nature approved by the Committee; 4/

3/ A/45/403.

4/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth session, Supplement No. 40 (A/45/40).

5/ E/1990/23.

6/ A/45/636.

2. Also takes note with appreciation of the report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its fourth session, including its suggestions and recommendations; 5/

3. Expresses its satisfaction with the serious and constructive manner in which both Committees are carrying out their function;

4. Urges States parties to the International Covenants on Human Rights to pay active attention to the protection and promotion of civil and political rights, as well as economic, social and cultural rights, taking into consideration their indivisible and interrelated character and the fact that the promotion and protection of one category of rights should never exempt or excuse States from the promotion and protection of the other rights;

5. Urges those States parties to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights that have been requested by the Human Rights Committee to provide additional information to comply with that request;

6. Also urges States parties to fulfil their reporting obligations under the International Covenants on Human Rights;

7. Notes with satisfaction that the majority of States parties to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and an increasing number of States parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights have been represented by experts in the presentation of their reports, thereby assisting the respective monitoring bodies in their work, and hopes that all States parties to both Covenants will arrange such representation in the future;

8. Again urges all States that have not yet done so to become parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and to consider acceding to the Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

9. Invites the States parties to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights to consider making the declaration provided for in article 41 of the Covenant;

10. Emphasizes the importance of the strictest compliance by States parties with their obligations under the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and, where applicable, the Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

11. Stresses the importance of avoiding the erosion of human rights by derogation, and underlines the necessity of strict observance of the agreed conditions and procedures for derogation under article 4 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, bearing in mind the need for States parties to provide the fullest possible information during states of emergency, so that the justification for and appropriateness of measures taken in these circumstances can be assessed;

12. Appeals to States parties to the Covenants that have exercised their sovereign right to make reservations in accordance with relevant rules of international law to consider whether any such reservations should be reviewed;

13. Urges States parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the specialized agencies and other relevant United Nations bodies to extend their full support and co-operation to the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;

14. Welcomes the adoption by the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of a general comment (No. 2) regarding international technical assistance measures in relation to article 22 of the Covenant;

15. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the Human Rights Committee and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights informed of the relevant activities of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, the Commission on Human Rights, the Commission on the Status of Women, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, the Committee against Torture and, where appropriate, other functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council and the specialized agencies, and also to transmit the annual reports of the Human Rights Committee and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights to those bodies;

16. Also requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat effectively assists the Human Rights Committee and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in the implementation of their respective mandates;

17. Again urges the Secretary-General, taking into account the suggestions of the Human Rights Committee, to take determined steps to give more publicity to the work of that Committee and, similarly, to the work of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;

18. Encourages all Governments to publish the texts of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights in as many languges as possible and to distribute them and make them known as widely as possible in their territories;

19. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, under the agenda item entitled "International Covenants on Human Rights", a report on the status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

20. Decides to hold a commemorative meeting in honour of the Covenants on 16 December 1991, the twenty-fifth anniversary of their adoption.

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TORTURE AND OTHER CRUEL, INHUMAN OR DEGRADING TREATMENT OR PUNISHMENT

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Congo, Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Mali, Mongolia, Morocco, Namibia, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

Torture and inhuman treatment of children in detention in South Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 44/143 of 15 December 1989, and taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1990/11 of 23 February 1990. 1/

Recalling also the relevant provisions of the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, 2/ the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment 3/ and the Declaration on the Rights of the Child, 4/

1/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1990, Supplement No. 2 (E/1990/22), chap. II, sect. A.

2/ Resolution 3452 (XXX), annex.

3/ Resolution 39/46, annex.

4/ Resolution 1386 (XIV).

Welcoming the entry into force of the Convention on the Rights of the Child 5/ and the results of the World Summit for Children, in particular the adoption of the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children and the Plan of Action for Implementing the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children in the 1990s, 6/

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General 7/ and in particular the condemnation expressed therein by the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts of the Commission on Human Rights with regard to the lack of government concern for the violation of the human rights of the children of South Africa in matters of freedom of movement and the right to education and health, 8/

1. Expresses its profound outrage at evidence of detention, torture and inhuman treatment of children in South Africa;

2. Virogously condemns the apartheid racist régime for the continued detention, torture and inhuman treatment of children in South Africa;

3. Reiterates its demand for the immediate and unconditional release of all children held in detention by the apartheid régime in South Africa;

4. Reiterates its appeal to all relevant United Nations bodies, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to intensify the world-wide campaign aimed at drawing attention to, monitoring and exposing these inhuman practices;

5. Requests the Commission on Human Rights to continue to pay special attention to the question of detention, torture and other inhuman treatment of children in South Africa;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

7. Decides to consider this question at its forty-sixth session under the item entitled "Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment".

5/ Resolution 44/25, annex.

6/ A/45/625, annex.

7/ A/45/615.

8/ Ibid., para. 8 (para. 229 of the quoted text).

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ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE

Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela: draft resolution

Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance

The General Assembly,

Conscious of the need to promote universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Reaffirming its resolution 36/55 of 25 November 1981, by which it proclaimed the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief,

Recalling its resolution 44/131 of 15 December 1989, in which it requested the Commission on Human Rights to continue its consideration of measures to implement the Declaration,

Encouraged by the efforts being made by the Commission on Human Rights and by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to study relevant developments affecting the implementation of the Declaration,

Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolution 1990/27 of 2 March 1990, 1/ and Economic and Social Council decision 1990/229 of 25 May 1990, by which the mandate of the Special Rapporteur appointed to examine incidents and governmental actions in all parts of the world that are incompatible with the provisions of the Declaration and to recommend remedial measures as appropriate was extended for two years,

Recognizing that it is desirable to enhance the promotional and public information activities of the United Nations in matters relating to freedom of religion or belief and that both Governments and non-governmental organizations have an important role to play in this domain,

Emphasizing that non-governmental organizations and religious bodies and groups at every level have an important role to play in the promotion of tolerance and the protection of freedom of religion or belief, including by engaging in the examination of the most effective means to promote the implementation of the Declaration,

Conscious of the importance of education in ensuring tolerance of religion and belief,

Seriously concerned that intolerance and discrimination on the grounds of religion or belief continue to occur in many parts of the world and that in some respects the incidence thereof has increased,

Believing that further efforts are therefore required to promote and protect the right to freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief and to eliminate all forms of intolerance and discrimination based on religion or belief,

Recalling that the tenth anniversary of the proclamation by the General Assembly of the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief will occur in 1991 and that this will provide an opportunity to reinforce efforts aimed at the effective implementation of the Declaration,

1. Reaffirms that freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief is a right guaranteed to all without discrimination;

2. Urges States, therefore, in accordance with their respective constitutional systems and with such internationally accepted instruments as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 2/ the International Covenant on Civil and

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1/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1990, Supplement No. 2 (E/1990/22 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

2/ Resolution 217 A (III).

Political Rights 3/ and the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief to provide, where they have not already done so, adequate constitutional and legal guarantees of freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief, including the provision of effective remedies where there is intolerance or discrimination based on religion or belief;

3. Also urges all States to take all appropriate measures to combat intolerance and to encourage understanding, tolerance and respect in matters relating to freedom of religion or belief and, in this context, to examine where necessary the supervision and training of their civil servants, educators and other public officials to ensure that, in the course of their official duties, they respect different religions and beliefs and do not discriminate against persons professing other religions or beliefs;

4. Calls upon all States to recognize, as provided in the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief, the right of all persons to worship or assemble in connection with a religion or belief, and to establish and maintain places for these purposes;

5. Calls upon all States in accordance with their national legislation to exert utmost efforts to ensure that religious places and shrines are fully respected and protected;

6. Urges all States to consider, in the context of the tenth anniversary in 1991 of the proclamation by the General Assembly of the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief, what further measures might be taken at the national and regional levels to promote the effective implementation of the Declaration;

7. Invites the United Nations University and other academic and research institutions to undertake programmes and studies on the encouragement of understanding, tolerance and respect in matters relating to freedom of religion or belief;

8. Considers it desirable to enhance the promotional and public information activities of the United Nations in matters relating to freedom of religion or belief and to ensure, especially in the context of the tenth anniversary of the proclamation of the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief, that appropriate measures are taken to this end in the World Public Information Campaign for Human Rights;

9. Invites the Secretary-General to continue to give high priority to the dissemination of the text of the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief, in all the official languages of the United Nations, and to take all appropriate measures to make the text available for use by United Nations information centres, as well as by other interested bodies;

3/ See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

10. Welcomes the efforts of non-governmental organizations to promote the implementation of the Declaration, including at the Second International Conference on Ways to Promote the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief, held at Warsaw from 14 to 18 May 1989;

11. Requests the Secretary-General in this context to invite interested non-governmental organizations to consider what further role they could envisage playing in the implementation of the Declaration and in its dissemination in national and local languages;

12. Urges all States to consider disseminating the text of the Declaration in their respective national languages and to facilitate its dissemination in national and local languages;

13. Welcomes the decision of the Economic and Social Council, based on the recommendation of the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-sixth session, 1/ to renew for two years the mandate of the Special Rapporteur appointed to examine incidents and governmental actions in all parts of the world that are incompatible with the provisions of the Declaration and to recommend remedial measures as appropriate;

14. Notes that the Commission on Human Rights welcomed with appreciation 1/ the working paper prepared by Mr. Theo van Boven, 4/ member of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, which contained a compilation of provisions relevant to the elimination of intolerance and discrimination based on religion or belief, as well as the issues and factors to be considered before any drafting of a further binding international instrument, and emphasizes, in this connection, the relevance of General Assembly resolution 41/120 of 4 December 1986 entitled "Setting international standards in the field of human rights";

15. Requests the Commission on Human Rights to continue its consideration of measures to implement the Declaration and to report, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session;

16. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance" and to consider the report of the Commission on Human Rights under that item.

4/ E/CN.4/Sub.2/1989/32.

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THIRD COMMITTEE
Agenda item 110

ENHANCING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PRINCIPLE
OF PERIODIC AND GENUINE ELECTIONS

Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, El Salvador, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Poland, Romania, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Zaire: draft resolution

Enhancing the effectiveness of the principle
of periodic and genuine elections

The General Assembly,

Aware of its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations to develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples and to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all,

Recognizing that, in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1/ the ideal of free human beings enjoying civil and political freedom and freedom from fear and want can be achieved only if conditions are created whereby everyone may enjoy his civil and political rights, as well as his economic, social and cultural rights,

Embracing the principle of periodic and genuine elections proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and

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1/ Resolution 217 A (III).

Political Rights 2/ which recognizes that the authority to govern shall be based on the will of the people,

Taking note of the Secretary-General's observations concerning United Nations support for elections in Member States, as presented in his report on the work of the Organization, 3/

Recalling its resolution 43/157 of 8 December 1988,

1. Affirms the value of the electoral assistance that the United Nations has provided at the request of Member States, in the context of full respect for their sovereignty;

2. Believes that the international community should continue to give serious consideration to ways in which the United Nations can respond to the needs of Member States as they seek to promote and strengthen their electoral institutions and procedures;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States, specialized agencies, other competent bodies of the United Nations system and those with specific expertise in this area concerning suitable approaches that will permit the Organization to respond to the requests of Member States for electoral assistance;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to report his findings to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, together with an account of United Nations experience in election monitoring, within existing resources;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections".

2/ See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

3/ Official Records of the General Assembly. Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 1 (A/45/1).

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THIRD COMMITTEE
Agenda item 93

HUMAN RIGHTS AND SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Algeria, Burkina Faso, Guatemala, Guinea, Indonesia, Madagascar, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Papua New Guinea, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

Need to ensure a healthy environment for the well-being of individuals

The General Assembly,

Recalling that, in accordance with the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1/ and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 2/ everyone has the right to an adequate standard of living for their own health and well-being and that of their family and to the continuous improvement of living conditions,

Recognizing the need to promote universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms in all their aspects,

Considering that a better and healthier environment can help contribute to the full enjoyment of human rights by all,

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1/ Resolution 217 A (III).

2/ See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

Reaffirming that in accordance with the Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, 3/ men and women have the fundamental right to freedom, equality and adequate conditions of life, in an environment of a quality that permits a life of dignity and well-being, and that they bear a solemn responsibility to protect and improve the environment for present and future generations,

Bearing in mind the fact that increasing environmental degradation could endanger the very basis of life,

Bearing in mind also that the economic growth and development of the developing countries are essential in order to address the problems of the degradation and protection of the environment,

Emphasizing the increasing role of the United Nations in addressing global environmental problems,

Recalling that the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, to be held in Brazil in 1992, will elaborate strategies and measures to halt and reverse the effects of environmental degradation in the context of strengthened national and international efforts to promote sustainable and environmentally sound development in all countries,

Stressing the need for just burden sharing between developed and developing countries and their responsibility for the preservation and improvement of the environment,

Welcoming the decision of the Commission on Human Rights and its Sub-Commission on Prevention and Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to study the problems of the environment and its relation to human rights,

1. Recognizes that all individuals are entitled to live in an environment adequate for their health and well-being;

2. Calls upon Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations dealing with environmental questions to enhance their efforts towards ensuring a better and healthier environment;

3. Encourages the Commission on Human Rights, with the assistance of its Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, to continue studying the problems of the environment and its relation to human rights, with a view to submitting the progress made on the matter to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development;

3/ Report of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, Stockholm, 5-16 June 1972 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.73.II.A.14 and corrigendum), chap. I.

4. Decides to consider this question at its forty-sixth session under the item entitled "Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms".